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The following Addreſs was lately publiſhed in Philadelphia, as an Addition to "COMMON SENSE."

To the Repreſentatives of the religious Society of the People called Quakers, or to ſo many of them as were concerned in publiſhing a late piece, entitled, "THE ANTIENT TESTIMONY and PRINCIPLES of the people called QUAKERS renewed, with reſpect to the KING and GOVERNMENT, and touching the COMMOTIONS now prevailing in theſe and other parts of AMERICA, addreſſed to the PEOPLE IN GENERAL."

THE writer of this, is one of thoſe few who never diſhonours religion either by ridiculing or cavelling at any denomination whatſoever. To God and not to man, are all men accountable on the ſcore of religion. Wherefore, this epiſtle is not ſo properly addreſſed to you as a religious, but as a political body, dabbling in matters, which the profeſſed quietude of your principles inſtruct you not to meddle with.

As you have, without a proper authority for ſo doing, put yourſelves in the place of the whole Body of the Quakers, ſo, the writer of this, in order to be on an equal rank with yourſelves, is under the neceſſity of putting himſelf in the place of all thoſe who approve the very writings and principles againſt which, your teſtimony is directed: And he hath choſen this ſingular ſituation, in order, that you might diſcover in him that preſumption of character which you cannot ſee in yourſelves. For neither he nor you can have any claim or title to *political repreſentation.*

When men have departed from the right way, it is no wonder they ſtumble and fall. And it is evident from the manner in which ye have managed your teſtimony, that politics (as a religious body of men,) is not your proper walk; for however well adapted it might appear to you, it is, nevertheleſs, a jumble of good and bad put unwiſely together, and the concluſion drawn therefrom, both unnatural and unjuſt.

The two firſt pages, (and the whole doth not make four) we give you credit for, and expect the ſame civility from you, because the love and deſire of peace is not confined to Quakeriſm, it is the *natural*, as well as the religious wiſh of all denominations of men. And on this ground, as men labouring to eſtabliſh an Independant Conſtitution of our own, do we exceed all others in our hope, end, and aim. *Our plan is peace for ever.* We are tired of contention with Britain, and can ſee no real end to it but in a final ſeparation. We act conſiſtently, becauſe for the ſake of introducing an endleſs and uninterrupted peace, do we bear the evils and burdens of the preſent day. We are endeavouring, and will ſteadily continue to endeavour, to ſeparate and diſſolve a connection which hath already filled our land with blood, and which, while the name of it remains, will be the fatal cauſe of future miſchiefs to both countries.

We fight neither for revenge nor conqueſt; neither from pride nor paſſion; we are not inſulting the world with our fleets and armies, nor ravaging the globe for plunder. Beneath the ſhade of our own vines are we attacked; in our own houſes, and on our own lands, is the violence committed againſt us. We view our enemies in the character of highwaymen and houſebreakers, and having no defence for ourſelves in the civil law, are obliged to puniſh them by the military one, and apply the ſword in the very caſe where you have, before now, applied the halter.---Perhaps we feel for the ruined and inſulted ſufferers in all and every part of the continent, with a degree of tenderneſs which hath not yet made its way into ſome of your boſoms. But be ye ſure that ye miſtake not the cauſe and ground of your teſtimony. Call not coldneſs of ſoul, religion; nor put the *Bigot* in the place of the *Chriſtian.*

O ye partial miniſters of your own acknowledged principles. If the bearing arms be ſinful, the firſt going to war muſt be more ſo, by all the difference between wilful attack and unavoidable defence. Wherefore, if ye really preach from conſcience, and mean not to make a political hobbyhorſe of your religion, convince the world thereof, by proclaiming your doctrine to our enemies, *for they likewiſe bear* ARMS. Give us proof of your ſincerity by publiſhing it at St. James's, to the commanders in chief at Boſton, to the Admirals and Captains who are piratically ravaging our coaſts, and to all the murdering miſcreants who are acting in authority under HIM whom ye profeſs to ſerve. Had ye the honeſt ſoul of * *Barclay* ye would preach repentance to *your* King; ye would tell the royal wretch his ſins, and warn him of eternal ruin. Ye would not ſpend your partial invectives againſt the injured and inſulted only, but, like faithful miniſters, would cry aloud and *ſpare none.* Say not that ye are perſecuted, neither endeavour to make us the authors of that reproach, which ye are bringing upon yourſelves; for we teſtify unto all men, that we do not complain againſt you becauſe ye are *Quakers*, but becauſe ye pretend to *be* and are NOT Quakers.

Alas! it ſeems by the particular tendency of ſome part of your teſtimony, and other parts of your conduct, as if all ſin was reduced to, and comprehended in, *the act of bearing arms*, and that by the *people only*. Ye appear, to us, to have miſtaken party for conſcience; becauſe the general tenor of your actions wants uniformity: And it is exceedingly difficult to us to give credit to many of your pretended ſcruples; becauſe we ſee them made by the ſame men, who, in the very inſtant that they are exclaiming againſt the mammon of this world, are nevertheleſs, hunting after it with a ſtep as ſteady as time, and an appetite as keen as death.

The quotation which ye have made from Proverbs, in the third page of your teſtimony, that, "when a man's ways pleaſe the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him," is very unwiſely choſen on your part; it amounts to a proof, that the King's ways (whom ye are ſo deſirous of ſupporting) do *not* pleaſe the Lord, otherwiſe his reign would be in peace.

I now proceed to the latter part of your teſtimony, and that, for which all the foregoing ſeems only an introduction, viz.

"It hath ever been our judgment and principle, ſince we were called to profeſs the light of "Chriſt Jeſus, manifeſted in our conſciences unto this day, that the ſetting up and putting down "kings and governments, is God's peculiar prerogative; for cauſes beſt known to himſelf: "And that it is not our buſineſs to have any "hand or contrivance therein; nor to be buſy "bodies above our ſtation, much leſs to plot and "contrive the ruin, or overturn of any of them, "but to pray for the King, and ſafety of our nation, and good of all men: That we may "live a peaceable and quiet life, in all godlineſs "and honeſty, *under the government which God is pleaſed to ſet over us.*"--- If theſe are *really* your principles, why do ye not abide by them? Why do ye not leave that which ye call God's work, to be managed by himſelf? Theſe very principles inſtruct you to wait with patience and humility, for the event of all public meaſures, and to receive *that event* as the divine will towards you. *Wherefore*, what occaſion is there for your *political teſtimony* if you fully believe what it contains? And the very publiſhing proves, that either ye do not believe what ye profeſs, or have not virtue enough to practiſe what ye believe.

The principles of Quakeriſm have a direct tendency to make a man the quiet and inoffenſive ſubject of any, and every government *which is ſet over him.* And if the ſetting up and putting down of kings and governments is God's peculiar prerogative, he moſt certainly will be robbed thereof by us; wherefore, the principle itſelf leads you to approve of every thing which ever happened, or may happen to Kings as being his work. OLIVER CROMWELL thanks you. CHARLES, then, died not by the hands of man; and ſhould the preſent proud imitator of him, come to the ſame untimely end, the writers and publiſhers of the teſtimony, are bound, by the doctrine it contains, to applaud the fact. Kings are not taken away by miracles, neither are changes in governments brought about by any other means than ſuch as are common and human; and ſuch as we are now uſing. Even the diſperſion of the Jews, though foretold by our Saviour, was effected by arms. Wherefore as ye refuſe to be the means on one ſide, ye ought not to be medlers on the other; but to wait the iſſue in ſilence; and unleſs ye can produce divine authority, to prove, that the Almighty, who hath created and placed this *new* world, at the greateſt diſtance it could poſſibly ſtand, eaſt and weſt, from every part of the old, doth, nevertheleſs, diſapprove of its being independent of the corrupt and abandoned court of Britain, unleſs I ſay, ye can ſhew this, how can ye on the ground of your principles, juſtify the exciting and ſtirring up of the people "firmly to unite in the *abhorrence* of all ſuch *writings* "and *meaſures* as evidence a deſire and deſign to "break off the *happy* connection we have hitherto enjoyed, with the kingdom of Great-Britain, and our juſt and neceſſary ſubordination "to the King, and thoſe who are lawfully placed "in authority under him." What a ſlap of the face is here! the men, who in the very paragraph before, have quietly and paſſively reſigned up the ordering, altering, and diſpoſal of kings and governments, into the hands of God, are now, recalling their principles, and putting in for a ſhare of the buſineſs. Is it poſſible, that the concluſion, which is here juſtly quoted, can any ways follow from the doctrine laid down? The inconſiſtency is too glaring not to be ſeen; the abſurdity too great not to be laughed at; and ſuch as could only have been made by thoſe, whoſe underſtandings were darkned by the narrow and crabby ſpirit of a deſpairing political party; for ye are not to be conſidered as the whole body of the Quakers, but only as a factional and fractional part thereof.

Here ends the examination of your teſtimony; (which I call upon no man to abhor, as ye have done, but only to read and judge of fairly;) to which I ſubjoin the following remark; "That the ſetting up and putting down of kings," moſt certainly mean, the making him a King, who is yet not ſo, and the making him no King who is already one. And pray what hath this to do in the preſent caſe? We neither mean to *ſet up* nor to *put down*, neither to *make* nor to *unmake*, but to have nothing to *do* with them. Wherefore, your teſtimony in whatever light it is viewed, ſerves only to diſhonour your judgment, and for many other reaſons had better have been let alone than publiſhed.

Firſt, Becauſe it tends to the decreaſe and reproach of all religion whatever, and is of the ut-

* "Thou haſt taſted of proſperity and adverſity; thou knoweſt what it is to be baniſhed thy native country, to be overruled as well as to rule, and ſet upon the throne, and being *oppreſſed* thou haſt reaſon to know how *hateful* the *oppreſſor* is both to God and man: If after all theſe warnings and advertiſements, thou doſt not turn unto the Lord with all thy heart, but forget him who remembred thee in thy diſtreſs, and give up thyſelf to follow luſt and vanity, ſurely great will be thy condemnation. Againſt which ſnare, as well as the temptation of thoſe who may or do feed thee, and prompt thee to evil, the moſt excellent and prevalent remedy will be, to apply thyſelf to that light of Chriſt which ſhineth in thy conſcience, and which neither can, nor will flatter thee, nor ſuffer thee to be at eaſe in thy ſins."

Barclay's Addreſs to Charles II.

(11) see Kings Speech, pa. 867 (12) see independency, pa. 971. 912 (13) see Treaty with France, pa. 1018.
(14) see declaratory Act, pa. 524. (15) G. Britain. X see index, under Canada. & see index, under South Carolina, efforts there.

moſt danger to ſociety to make it a party in political diſputes.

Secondly, Becauſe it exhibits a body of men, numbers of whom diſavow the publiſhing political teſtimonies, as being concerned therein and approvers thereof.

Thirdly, Becauſe it hath a tendency to undo that continental harmony and friendſhip which yourſelves by your late liberal and charitable donations hath lent a hand to eſtabliſh; and the preſervation of which, is of the utmoſt conſequence to us all.

And here without anger or reſentment I bid you farewell. Sincerely wiſhing, that as men and chriſtians, ye may always fully and uninteruptedly enjoy every civil and religious right; and be, in your turn, the means of ſecuring it to others; but that the example which ye have unwiſely ſet, of mingling religion with politics, *may be diſavowed and reprobated by every inhabitant of* AMERICA.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In COUNCIL, March 28, 1776.

ORDERED, That *Thomas Cuſhing* and *Moſes Gill*, Eſqrs; with ſuch as the honourable Houſe ſhall join, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, Eſq; and preſent him with the following ADDRESS.

Sent down for Concurrence.

JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Sec. pro Tem.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, March 29, 1776.

READ and concurred, and Mr. *Sullivan*, Col. *Orne* and Major *Hawley* are joined.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker, pro. Tem.

To his EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq;

GENERAL and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the UNITED AMERICAN COLONIES.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHEN the Liberties of America were attacked by the violent hand of oppreſſion,—when troops hoſtile to the rights of humanity, invaded this Colony, ſeized our capital, and ſpread havoc and deſtruction around it,—when our virtuous ſons were murdered, and our houſes deſtroyed by the troops of Britain,—the inhabitants of this and other American Colonies, impelled by ſelf preſervation and the love of freedom, forgetting their domeſtic concerns, determined reſolutely and unitedly to oppoſe the ſons of tyranny.

Convinced of the vaſt importance of having a gentleman of great military accompliſhments, to diſcipline, lead and conduct the forces of the Colonies, it gave us the greateſt ſatisfaction to hear that the honorable Congreſs of the United Colonies, had made choice of a gentleman thus qualified, who, leaving the pleaſures of domeſtic and rural life, was ready to undertake the arduous taſk. And your nobly declining to accept the pecuniary emoluments annexed to this high office, fully evidenced to us that a warm regard to the ſacred rights of humanity, and ſincere love to your country, ſolely influenced you in the acceptance of this important truſt.

From your acknowledged abilities as a ſoldier, and your virtues in public and private life, we had the moſt pleaſing hopes; but the fortitude and equanimity ſo conſpicuous in your conduct; the wiſdom of your councils; the mild yet ſtrict government of the army; your attention to the civil conſtitution of this Colony; the regard you have at all times ſhewn for the lives and health of thoſe under your command; the fatigues you have with cheerfulneſs endured; the regard you have ſhewn for the preſervation of our metropolis; and the great addreſs with which our military operations have been conducted; have exceeded our moſt ſanguine expectations, and demand the warmeſt returns of gratitude.

The ſupreme ruler of the univerſe having ſmiled on our arms, and crowned your labours with remarkable ſucceſs; we are now, without that effuſion of blood we ſo much wiſhed to avoid, again in the quiet poſſeſſion of our capital; the wiſdom and prudence of thoſe movements which have obliged the enemy to abandon our metropolis, will ever be remembered by the inhabitants of this colony.

May you ſtill go on approved by Heaven, revered by all good men, and dreaded by thoſe tyrants who claim their fellow men as their property. May the United Colonies be defended from ſlavery by your victorious arms. May they ſtill ſee their enemies flying before you: And (the deliverance of your country being effected) may you, in retirement, enjoy that peace and ſatisfaction of mind, which always attends the good and great: And may future generations in the peaceable enjoyment of that freedom, the exerciſe of which your ſword ſhall have eſtabliſhed, raiſe the richeſt and moſt laſting monuments to the name of WASHINGTON. see index, under Washington.

A true Copy. Atteſt. *John Lowell*, Dep. Sec. pro. tem.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

To the honourable COUNCIL and REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks, for your polite Addreſs; and feel myſelf called upon by every Principle of Gratitude, to acknowledge the Honour you have done me in this Teſtimonial of your Approbation of my Appointment to the exalted Station I now fill; and what is more pleaſing, of my Conduct in diſcharging its important Duties.

When the Councils of the Britiſh Nation had formed a Plan for enſlaving America, and depriving her Sons of their moſt ſacred and invaluable Privileges, againſt the cleareſt Remonſtrances of the Conſtitution—of Juſtice—and of Truth;—and to execute their Schemes, had appealed to the Sword, I eſteemed it my Duty to take a Part in the Conteſt, and more eſpecially when called thereto by the unſolicited Suffrages of the Repreſentatives of a free People; wiſhing for no other Reward, than that ariſing from a conſcientious Diſcharge of the important Truſt, and that my Services might contribute to the Eſtabliſhment of Freedom and Peace, upon a permanent Foundation; and merit the Applauſe of my Countrymen, and every virtuous Citizen.

Your Profeſſions of my Attention to the Civil Conſtitution of this Colony, whilſt acting in the Line of my Department, alſo demand my grateful Thanks. A Regard to every Provincial Inſtitution, where not incompatible with the common Intereſt, I hold a Principle of Duty, and of Policy, and ſhall ever form a Part of my Conduct. Had I not learned this before, the happy Experience of the Advantages reſulting from a friendly Intercourſe with your honourable Body—their ready and willing Concurrence to aid and counſel whenever called upon in Caſes of Difficulty and Emergency, would have taught me the uſeful Leſſon.

That the Metropolis of your Colony is now relieved from the cruel and oppreſſive Invaſion of thoſe who were ſent to erect the Standard of Lawleſs Domination, and to trample on the Rights of Humanity, and is again open and free for its rightful Poſſeſſors, muſt give Pleaſure to every virtuous and ſympathetic heart—and being effected without the Blood of our Soldiers, and Fellow citizens, muſt be aſcribed to the Interpoſition of that Providence, which has manifeſtly appeared in our Behalf thro' the whole of this important Struggle, as well as to the Meaſures purſued for bringing about the happy Event.

May that Being who is powerful to ſave, and in whoſe Hands is the Fate of Nations, look down with an Eye of tender Pity and Compaſſion upon the whole of the United Colonies.—May he continue to ſmile upon their Councils and Arms, and crown them with Succeſs, whilſt employed in the Cauſe of Virtue and of Mankind.—May this diſtreſſed Colony and its Capital, and every Part of this wide, extended Continent, thro' his divine Favour, be reſtored to more than their former Luſtre and once happy State, and have Peace, Liberty and Safety ſecured upon a ſolid, permanent, and laſting Foundation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEW-YOYK. March 20.

Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon,
"SIR, North-River, March 16, 1776.

"I deſire you will lay before the Gentlemen of the Corporation the encloſed Exhortation to the Inhabitants of this Colony, and that you will communicate the ſame to the Public, and alſo have it inſerted in the ſeveral Gazettes publiſhed in the city of New York. I am, Sir, Your moſt obedient Servant,

Wm. TRYON.

David Matthews, Eſq; Mayor of the City of New-York.

Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon, North-River, New-York, March 16, 1776.

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of New-York.

"Notwithſtanding prejudice, deluſion and faction, have hitherto among too many uſurped the ſeat of reaſon and reflection, and every exhortation I have offered to the inhabitants of this province (in whoſe affection I have been taught to be happy) has been reviled and treated with neglect, yet as my wiſhes for their proſperity, and feelings for their calamities, cannot eaſily be ſuppreſſed even towards the diſobedient, I cannot but repeat my endeavours to recall thoſe who have revolted from their allegiance to a ſenſe of their duty, and to comfort thoſe who have been the objects of oppreſſion, for their zealous attachment to our happy conſtitution, and their ſteady obedience to the ſovereignty of the Britiſh empire.

"It is in the clemency and authority of Great-Britain only, under God, that we can look for happineſs, peace, and protection, and I have it in command from the King to encourage by every means in my power, the expectations in his Majeſty's well diſpoſed ſubjects in this government of every aſſiſtance and protection the ſtate of Great-Britain will enable his Majeſty to afford them, and to cheriſh every appearance of a diſpoſition on their part to withſtand the tyranny and miſrule which accompany the acts of thoſe who have but too well hitherto ſucceeded in the total ſubverſion of legal government. Under ſuch aſſurances therefore, I exhort all the friends to good order, and our juſtly admired conſtitution, ſtill to preſerve that conſtancy of mind, which is inherent in the breaſts of virtuous and loyal citizens, and I truſt a very few months will relieve them from their preſent oppreſſed, injured and inſulted condition.

"England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales have united to place their whole ſtrength, power and confidence in his Majeſty's hands. The numerous addreſſes from all parts of the King's dominions in Europe, ſpeak the loyalty and zeal with which his ſubjects there engage to ſupport his Majeſty in aſſerting and maintaining the juſt ſovereignty of the Britiſh empire over all its members.

"The Britiſh State move not by ſudden and violent ſallies, nor wantonly oppreſſes; ſhe has lenity for her baſis, and is diſtinguiſhed for moderation and forbearance, but when her juſt indignation is rouſed, the experience of other nations can juſtify her weight and force. It cannot be ſufficiently lamented, that the conduct of this country has called for ſo ſevere a rod; may a timely and dutiful ſubmiſſion avert its ſtroke.

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you that a door is ſtill open to ſuch honeſt but deluded people as will avail themſelves of the juſtice and benevolence which the ſupreme legiſlature has held out to them of being reſtored to the King's grace and peace, and that proper ſteps have been taken for paſſing a commiſſion for that purpoſe, under the great ſeal of Great-Britain in conformity to a proviſion in a late act of Parliament, the Commiſſioners thereby to be appointed, having alſo power to enquire into the ſtate and condition of the colonies for effecting a reſtoration of the public tranquillity. see pa. 918. Wm. TRYON."

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

*A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Swallow Packet, does aſſert, from the beſt authority, that the intention of ſending Commiſſioners here is merely to bribe, corrupt and divide the provinces; that the whole may be the more eaſily ſwallowed up and reduced to the moſt abject ſtate of conquered countries; which idea the preſent reſtraining bill muſt make evident to the meaneſt capacity: All American property whitherſoever found being rendered, by the act of Parliament that authoriſes the crown to ſend out commiſſioners—*LEGAL PLUNDER, *and under the preſumption of its being pirated, is by the proclamation of the beſt of Princes, bearing date, St. James's, Dec. 27, 1775, apportioned out in ſhares among the royal pirates. That the court of France have generouſly interfered through the court of Sweden, and thereby prevented the embarkation of the Ruſſians, which has reduced our humane prince to the neceſſity of ſending his hungry, though confidential Hanoverians to take charge of our garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, in order the better to enable him to carry on his mild ſchemes of cutting the throats of his American ſubjects, becauſe they have the preſumption to look upon and hold the honeſt earnings of their induſtry to be their own property.*

From the ſame authority we are likewiſe informed, that adminiſtration is renewing their application to Ruſſia, and that France is extremely anxious to know what part America intends to act in the preſent trying conjuncture. Her great preparations by land and ſea have ſpecial reference to the preſent diſpute between Britain and America, and it is ſaid by perſons of undoubted intelligence, that the moment America declares off from Great-Britain, France will declare in her favour.—How mad muſt America be if ſhe heſitates and defers this declaration till France gets diſcouraged, and leaves Britain to drive a bargain with Ruſſia at her pleaſure! To depend on any terms that are to be offered us by the Commiſſioners, ſaid to be coming over to treat with us, is perfectly ridiculous; ſince by the tenor of the act enabling the Britiſh King to conſtitute them, they are only appointed to receive ſubmiſſions, grant pardons, and open trade to ſuch places or provinces as will acknowledge the ſupremacy of parliament. It is ſaid, that when Lord Howe was acquainted with the terms the miniſtry intended to charge him with, he declined the ſervice, unleſs he might carry ſuch terms as he conceived the Americans might reaſonably be expected to be pleaſed with.

It is ſaid, that 6,000 Heſſians are to be expected, and the utmoſt efforts are uſed to recruit in G. B. and Ireland. The intereſted nobility and gentry add half a guinea a head to increaſe the royal bounty for recruits, notwithſtanding all which, the buſineſs goes on very heavily; which was expreſly acknowledged by Lord Barrington in parliament.

As a certain gentleman is ſaid (by the tories in New-York) to have informed them, that the Commiſſioners coming over were veſted with "unlimited powers;" we are well informed it was ſo ſaid, but by the gentleman explained to mean, that they had unlimited powers to draw upon the treaſury for what ſums they wanted for the purpoſes above declared.

Notwithſtanding the various reports of the fate of Col. ALLEN, *who was taken and ſent to England in irons by General Preſcott, we are aſſured by a Gentleman, now in this city, that he ſaw him in England, confined in a loathſome jail, and ſuffering under a heavy load of irons.—How different the ſituation of* ALLEN *and Preſcott;—the Firſt, taken fighting for Life, Liberty and Property, is treated as a villain; while the other, taken fighting to ſupport the cruel edicts of a tyrannical miniſtry, whoſe aim is to rob and enſlave, is lodged at a firſt rate tavern in this city, and fed with the beſt the markets afford.—Oh! George! who is the ſavage?—After this, can any man blame the Americans, ſhould they retaliate?—*

A correſpondent upon hearing that the real errand of the Commiſſioners coming from England was to grant PARDONS, *from the King, aſked, "Whether it ſhould be featherable for a man to be detected with one of them in his pocket."*

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated February 7. 1776.

"The troubles in the back parts are entirely ſubſided. Their ringleaders, with about one hundred and thirty others, were taken. All to about twenty have been diſmiſſed, and ſent ſafe to their own houſes, being convinced of their miſtake, and well ſatisfied with the treatment they received when taken. They had been perſuaded to take up arms to preſerve their lives and properties, which they heard had been ſold to the Indians, who were to butcher them all on a fixed day, when the Liberty People (as they call them) were to go into forts, and leave them open and defenceleſs to the enemy, to be deſtroyed entirely. Some villains ſwore, before a magiſtrate, that powder had been ſent to the Indians for this diabolical purpoſe. Upon this they collected a ſecond and third time, but were attacked by Colonels Richardſon and Thompſon at break of day, after a forced march of twenty-five miles in the night, ſurpriſed and taken.

"Upon the return of the Georgia Delegates, the Sons of Liberty aſſembled, unrigged all the veſſels that were ready to ſail for England, ſet up a liberty pole, ſeized upon the perſons of the Governor and Council, and ſent to us for two hundred men. Some Tories there are ſtriving to bring on an Indian war, and recruiting for government in the back parts of that province. see index, under Georgia

"The town is ſurrounded with ſeven batteries, two on James iſland, viz. Fort Johnſton of twenty, and a new one of eleven guns, and two on Sullivan's Iſland, one of twelve and another of four guns, ſo that we can rake the whole harbour from the bar. But I ſuppoſe this is nothing to what your Council of Safety has done for the defence of Philadelphia, which is ſo eaſily defended on account of the length of your river. You muſt be impregnable by this time. You are happy, my dear friend, in not being expoſed to the more than diabolical machinations of government tools, and the dread of inſurrections from your ſlaves. Hell would be aſhamed of ſuch mean and more than brutal attempts to deſtroy us, and the Devil would bluſh at the impudence of the man who would have the effrontery to recommend a reunion with ſo barbarous a government."

To be ſold, a valuable & commodious farm, ſuitable for a trader, tradeſman or innholder, ſituated in the Engliſh range, and town of Londonderry, and has all conveniences neceſſary. For further information, apply to ROBERT SMITH, on the premiſes.

DESERTED from Captain Edward Seagrave's company, in Col. Joſeph Reed's regiment, Elijah Evans, about 23 years old, dark complexion, black hair, pretends to be hard of hearing, about five feet nine or ten inches high, came from Sherburne, ſuppoſed to be concealed by ſome evil-minded people. Alſo, George Peters, a native of the Jerſeys, about five feet three or four inches high, black ſtrait hair, of a pale-ſwarthy countenance, a ſhoemaker by trade, has received advance pay of two captains. Whoever will take up ſaid deſerters, and bring them to their company, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

EDWARD SEAGRAVE, captain.

Provincial, petitions, resolves, &c. (7) see index, under Town of Boston. (8) see indexes, under Towns, Counties, Assemblies, Representatives, Congress Continental, & Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General James Moore, in the Continental ſervice, to the Honourable Cornelius Harnett, Eſq; Preſident of the Provincial Council, North-Carolina, dated Wilmington, March 2d, 1776.

THE 25th of February, by four o'clock, we arrived at Dolliſon's landing, but as we could not poſſibly march that night, for want of horſes for the artillery, I deſpatched an expreſs to Moore's creek bridge, to learn the ſituation of affairs there, and was informed that Col. Lillington, who had the day before taken his ſtand at the bridge, was that afternoon reinforced by Col. Caſwell, and that they had raiſed a ſmall breaſtwork, and deſtroyed a part of the bridge. The next morning, the twenty-ſeventh, at break of day, an alarm gun was fired, immediately after which, ſcarce allowing our people a moment to prepare, the Tory army with Capt. M'Cloud at their head, made their attack on Col. Caſwell and Col. Lillington, & finding a ſmall intrenchment next to the bridge on our ſide empty, concluded that our people had abandoned their poſt, and in the moſt furious manner advanced within thirty paces of our breaſt work and artillery, where they met a very proper reception. Capt. McCloud and Captain Campbell fell within a few paces of the breaſt-work, the former of whom received upwards of twenty balls through his body; and in a very few minutes their whole army was put to the flight, and moſt ſhamefully abandoned their General, who was next day taken priſoner. The loſs of the enemy in this action, from the beſt accounts we have been able to learn, is about 30 killed and wounded; but as numbers of them muſt have fallen into the creek, beſides many more that were carried off, I ſuppoſe their loſs may be eſtimated at about 50. We had only two wounded; one of which died this day. Thus, Sir, I have the pleaſure to inform you, has moſt happily terminated a very dangerous inſurrection, and will I truſt put an effectual check to toryiſm in this country. From the beſt information I was able to procure, the Tory army amounted to about 14 or 1500.

The ſituation of affairs in this place made it neceſſary for me to return here, which, at the ſpecial requeſt of the Committee, I did laſt night with my regiment. The large requiſitions made by the men of war, who now lie juſt below the town, gave the inhabitants reaſon to apprehend every thing that could be ſuffered from their diſappointed vengeance; however the committee have moſt ſpiritedly determined rather to ſuffer the worſt of human evils than afford them any ſupplies at all, and I have no doubt we ſhall be able to prevent them from doing any great injury.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) March 1.

At this time, the ſalt-petre works at Warwick, Peterſburg, and Blandford, produce full 200 weight per day; and two other works, now erecting on James River, will increaſe the quantity to upwards of 350 weight per day. A powder mill is alſo erecting, which, when compleated, will amply ſupply this colony with that neceſſary article.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

By the Albany poſt we are informed that letters had juſt come to hand in Albany, informing that General Carleton one morning, had ſhot ſeventeen of his men for refuſing to fight: The few forces under his command, as well as the people in general in Quebec, were much divided: That our forces amounted to 3700 men, and many on their march, which, when joined, would augment our army to upwards of 6000; and that our troops were to ſtorm the city the 20th of March.

CAMBRIDGE, April 4.

Since our laſt the Select-Men of the town of Boſton waited upon his Excellency General WASHINGTON with the following Addreſs, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Select-Men of Boſton, in behalf of themſelves and fellow citizens, with all grateful reſpect, congratulate your Excellency on the ſucceſs of your military operations, in the recovery of this town from an enemy, collected from the once reſpected Britons, who, in this inſtance, are characterized by malice and fraud, rapine and plunder, in every trace left behind them.

Happy are we, that this acquiſition has been made with ſo little effuſion of human blood, which, next to the divine favour, permit us to aſcribe to your Excellency's wiſdom, evidenced in every part of the long beſiegment.

If it be poſſible to enhance the noble feelings of that perſon, who, from the moſt affluent enjoyments, could throw himſelf into the hardſhips of a camp to ſave his country, uncertain of ſucceſs, 'tis then poſſible this victory will heighten your Excellency's happineſs, when you conſider you have not only ſaved a large, elegant, and once populous city from total deſtruction; but relieved the few wretched inhabitants from all the horrors of a beſieged town, from the inſults and abuſes of a diſgraced and chagrined army, and reſtored many inhabitants to their quiet habitations, who had fled for ſafety to the boſom of their country.

May your Excellency live to ſee the juſt rights of America ſettled on a firm baſis, which felicity we ſincerely wiſh you, and at a late period may that felicity be changed into happineſs eternal.

JOHN SCOLLAY,
TIMO. NEWELL,
THO. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL AUSTIN,
OLIVER WENDELL,
JOHN PITTS,
} Select-Men of BOSTON.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General of the United Forces in America.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

To the Select-men and Citizens of Boſton.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR congratulations on the ſucceſs of the American arms, gives me the greateſt pleaſure.

I moſt ſincerely rejoice with you on your being once more in the quiet poſſeſſion of your former habitations; and, what greatly adds to my happineſs, that this deſirable event has been effected with ſo little effuſion of human blood.

I am exceedingly obliged by the good opinion you are pleaſed to entertain of my conduct. Your virtuous efforts in the cauſe of freedom, and the unparallelled fortitude with which you have ſuſtained the greateſt of all human calamities, juſtly entitle you to the grateful remembrance of your American brethren; and I heartily pray that the hand of tyranny may never more diſturb your repoſe; and that every bleſſing of a kind Providence may give happineſs and proſperity to the town of Boſton.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Thurſday laſt the Lecture, which was eſtabliſhed, and has been obſerved from the firſt ſettlement of Boſton, without interruption, until within theſe few months paſt, was opened by the Rev. Dr. Elliot. His Excellency General Waſhington, the other General Officers and their ſuites, having been previouſly invited, met in the Council Chamber, from whence, preceded by the Sheriff with his Wand, attended by the Members of the Council who had had the Small-Pox, the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Selectmen, the Clergy, and many other Gentlemen, they repair'd to the Old Brick Meeting-Houſe, where an excellent and well adapted Diſcourſe was delivered from the 33 chap. Iſaiah, 20 verſe.

After Divine Service was ended, His Excellency, attended and accompanied as before, returned to the Council Chamber, from whence they proceeded to the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, where an elegant Dinner was provided at the Public Expence; after which many very proper and pertinent Toaſts were drank.

Joy and gratitude ſat on every countenance, & ſmiled in every eye. The whole was conducted and concluded to the ſatisfaction of all.

The Sukey, a large Tranſport Ship, with 4 Tories at leaſt on board, is aſhore on George's Iſland, and 'tis ſaid cannot be got off.

We hear the Baron De WOEDLKE, formerly a General Officer in the Pruſſian Service, and lately arrived in Philadelphia, is appointed a Brigadier-General in the Continental Service, and is to do duty in Canada.

A favourite toaſt, in the beſt companies, is, "May the INDEPENDENT principles of COMMON SENSE be confirmed throughout the United Colonies."

We hear that about 10 or 12 tranſport veſſels, ſuppoſed to be from England, arrived, laſt Tueſday, in Nantaſket road, where 4 or 5 of the enemy's ſhips of war remain.

The Honourable Continental Congreſs have declared and reſolved, That all ſhips and other veſſels, and all goods, wares and merchandiſes, belonging to any inhabitants of Great-Britain, taken on the high ſeas, or between high and low water mark, ſhall be deemed and adjudged to be lawful prize.

The Reſolves of Congreſs, reſpecting the above, will be inſerted in our next. Some further accounts from N. Carolina, new advertiſements, &c. muſt alſo be deferred.

Laſt Tueſday died at Littleton, aged 58 years, Capt. EBENEZER SYMMES, of Boſton. He has left a tender wife, and one daughter, an aged father and a great number of other near relatives to lament the loſs of a kind huſband, a tender father, a dutiful child and a very affectionate brother and ſincere friend. He was a warm friend to his oppreſſed country, and conſequently a determined oppoſer of the meaſures purſuing by it's preſent unnatural and cruel enemies, by whom he was drove from his habitation in the capital, (where he lived in affluent circumſtances) to ſeek an aſylum in the country.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch of the Colonels of the Militia as have not yet received warrants for their pay, that upon their delivering abſtracts, made out agreeable to general orders, to Major-General WARD, they will receive warrants for the ſame. *Cambridge, April 3d, 1776.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands upon the QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, to bring in all their accounts, between the Date hereof and Tueſday next, to JOHN PARKE, Deputy-Quarter-Maſter-General, at Cambridge, that they may be all adjuſted; and thoſe who cannot produce proper vouchers, their accounts will not be allowed.

Head-Quarters, Cambridge, April 3, 1776.

To be ſold, on Friday the 5th inſtant, in King-Street, Boſton, ſundry King's ſtores, boards, ſhingles, &c. alſo beans, potatoes, oatmeal, butter, empty bottles, carpenter's tools, flour and bran, &c. The ſale will begin at 10 o'clock.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Agent for Q. M. G.

Boſton, April 3, 1776.

Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, Plimouth, ſſ.

AT the court erected to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea coaſt of America, and brought into the counties of Plimouth, Barnſtable, Briſtol, Nantucket or Dukes-County, to be held at Plimouth, in the ſaid county of Plimouth, on Friday the 19th day of April, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the juſtice of the capture of a ſhip, burthen 250 tons, commanded by James Holmes, ſaid to be improved in ſupplying or otherwiſe uſed in the ſervice of the fleet and army employed againſt the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the county of Barnſtable, is libelled in the court aforeſaid; and a trial will be had thereon. And notice is hereby given, purſuant to the laws of the colony aforeſaid, to all perſons claiming property in ſaid ſhip or cargo, or any ways concerned therein, that they may appear, and ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid ſhip with her cargo and appurtenances ſhou'd not be condemned. N. CUSHING, Judge of ſaid court.

To be ſold by Doc. ZECHARIAH HARVEY, of Weſtminſter, in the county of Worceſter, the FARM he now lives on, which is ſituated in the middle of the town, near the Meeting-Houſe, lies on the great road that leads from Boſton to Deerfield, and is well ſituated for public buſineſs of any ſort. Said farm has a large new Houſe on it, almoſt finiſhed, with five fire places. On the farm is a good young orchard of about 130 acres, two barns, and a ſhop ſuitable for a trader. The land all under good improvement, well fenced, and excellent land for mowing, and paſturage, well watered in every part; a good place for a corn-mill or fulling-mill. Said Harvey has alſo 400 acres of other lands in town to ſell, very good and ſuitable for ſettlements, and will be ſold in ſuch parcels as will ſuit the purchaſer. All which will be ſold very cheap for caſh or ſhort credit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to ſaid Harvey, will be well uſed in the affair.

DESERTED from the Continental Hoſpital, one JOEL PIRKINS, belonging to Captain Seyer's company in Col. Paterſon's regiment; he is about five feet two inches high, light complexion, ſuppoſed to be gone to Wells.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid deſerter, and return him to his regiment, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by

SAMUEL STEVENS, Enſign.

IT is preſumed that ſcarce a ſingle reader of this Gazette need be informed of the great increaſe of the price of paper, the capital article of a Printer's Stock. The conſumption of that commodity, in a greater or leſs degree, is ſo univerſal, that almoſt every perſon muſt be convinced of its enhanced price from his *own experience*. Add to which, the extraordinary riſe of many of the neceſſaries of life, and no one can think it unreaſonable to pay a trifle more (or rather to *make up the value* of what was paid *a year ago*) for news-papers. The Philadelphia Evening-Poſt has been lately raiſed to two dollars per annum, owing to the increaſed price of paper in that place. The Printer hereof therefore begs leave to inform his readers, that the price of this paper, in future, will be Eight Shillings per Annum, excluſive of poſtage and ſealing. The old price of 6s. 8d. will be continued till the year, half year, or any time for which each ſubſcriber engaged, is expired; when thoſe who are deſirous of remaining cuſtomers at the price abovementioned, are requeſted to ſignify the ſame.

The Printer hereof alſo informs his Cuſtomers and others, that next Tueſday or Wedneſday he ſhall remove his Office into a building in School-ſtreet, next below Mr. Bracket's Tavern, in Boſton; where he propoſes to continue the publication of his paper, and to ſerve his cuſtomers in that, and other branches of Printing, as well as he is able. *The PRINTER.*

N. B. The publication will be omitted next week, on account of removing the Office.

AS all the troops from Proſpect and Winter Hills, have marched agreeable to General orders: This is to give notice that I want no more Wood brought in for that department, or any thing elſe in my way towards ſupplying the troops, &c.

JOHN C. FRAZER, A. Q. M. G.

P. S. Whoever holds receipts for Wood, Boards, Lumber or Hay, &c. are deſired to bring them in immediately to my office, between Proſpect & Winter Hills, and receive payment. J. G. F.

Next week will be PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by T. and J. FLEET, and EDES and GILL, in BOSTON,

A New Edition of COMMON SENSE; addreſſed to the inhabitants of America. With ſeveral additions in the body of the work: To which is added an Appendix, and an addreſs to the repreſentatives of the people called Quakers.

N. B. This edition contains upwards of one-third more than any former one.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons concerned in the property of a two-maſt Boat and Appurtenances, of about 15 tons, taken up adrift amongſt Cohaſſet rocks the day of the date hereof; that upon proving their property and paying ſalvage, may have their Boat and Appurtenances returned, by applying to the ſubſcriber. JOSEPH BATE.

Cohaſſet, April 1ſt, 1776.

TO be ſold, a FARM lying in the Weſt part of Methuen, containing 100 acres, with a good houſe and barn, and chiefly fenced with ſtone wall, is ſufficient to keep 20 head of cattle, or other ſtock accordingly, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard, and three apartments of paſture, ſufficient to keep the ſtock. Inquire of Daniel M'Cleary, in Methuen.

TO be ſold, a FARM lying in the Weſt part of Methuen, containing 60 or 70 acres, with a good orchard and a good houſe and barn, will keep 7 head of cattle, or other ſtock accordingly, a conſiderable part fenced with ſtone wall, and well watered. Said farm joins to Mr. Daniel McCleary's, advertiſed above.

JOHN CHURCH, News-Carrier, &c.

Begs leave to inform his cuſtomers, that the time of his last engagement ends on the 12th day of April next, when he earneſtly hopes for punctual payment at the uſual places of receiving their papers. He likewiſe earneſtly deſires hereby to give public notice, that he propoſes, on ſuitable encouragement, to ride weekly his uſual road, for the term of ſix months next enſuing the ſaid 12th day of April, and to ſupply each ſubſcriber with one of the public news-papers. Dunbarton, March 16 1776.

DESERTED from Captain Edward Seagrave's company, in Col. Joſeph Read's regiment, Charles White, a native of Ireland, and a noted rogue. Alſo, Benjamin Roſe, who was in the Rhode-Iſland troops laſt year. Alſo, John Antony, David Long and David Sear, all in the ſervice the laſt campaign. Whoever will take up ſaid deſerters, or either of them, and bring them to their company and regiment, ſhall have Three Dollars reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

EDWARD SEAGRAVE, captain.

LEFT ſome time paſt at the houſe of Mr. Ralph Smith, Innholder, in Roxbury, a ſorrel HORSE, with ſaddle and bridle, a white face, his near hind foot white, about 5 years old, 14 hands high. No perſon hath applied for ſaid Horſe. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges, may have his Horſe. Apply at ſaid Smith's.

I Have been for almoſt 2 years the wife of one John Clinton, who, in ſeveral late papers, has falſly advertiſed the public, that I have denied his bed and abode; alſo has forbid all perſons harbouring, entertaining, or truſting me on his account. What but an infatuated mind would provoke him to conduct in ſuch a manner, I do not know; for I never run him in debt one farthing ſince I have been his wife, neither has he ever purchaſed me (or the child which he has left me, the affectionate, though unhappy mother of) one article of cloathing except 2 or 3 pair of ſhoes, ſince I have been his wife; neither have I ever denied him bed and abode, as he uncouthly charges me; but have been chaſte and faithful to him and his bed, in all reſpects, for the truth of the above declaration, I appeal to every individual, male and female, of the impartial public. Therefore I hereby call upon Mr. Clinton, in this public manner, to give reaſons (if he has any) to the public, why he has ſo abuſively treated ANNE CLINTON.

Danvers, March 13 1776.

In Committee, Taunton, March 8th, 1776.

NATHANIEL BIRD, a ſhopkeeper in this town, being convicted this day for refuſing paper currency in his payments; the committee reſolved to publiſh him to the world, agreeable to the order of the continent; but ſaid Bird ſoon after applied to the committee, deſiring their pardon for his crime, and promiſing reformation for the future; they therefore have ſtopped all proceedings againſt him, and recommend him for the future to the good opinion of the continent, on his ſigning the following paper.

By order of the committee, James Williams, jun. clerk.

Whereas I the ſubſcriber, a ſhopkeeper in this town, have been repeatedly guilty in refuſing paper currency in pay for my goods; and as I find that my conduct in ſo doing has eſſentially interfered with the reſolutions of the continent, and of the general court of this province; I therefore, in this humble and public manner, aſk the forgiveneſs of my country, and promiſe determinedly for the future to abide by, and perſonally ſupport the reſolutions of the congreſs and general court of this province, as far as lays in my power. N. BIRD.

A true copy, Atteſt. JAMES WILLIAMS, jun. clerk.

Taunton, March 18th, 1776.

LONDON, November 8.

The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, the perſon who commanded the party of Provincials which were defeated near Montreal, and who was alſo taken priſoner, to General Preſcott, on the General's ordering him into irons, and to be cloſely confined. ſee index, under Canada

" HONOURABLE SIR, ſee pa. 937. 925.

" IN the wheel of tranſitory events I find myſelf priſoner, and in irons: Probably your Honor has certain reaſons to me inconceivable, though I challenge an inſtance of this ſort of œconomy of the Americans during the war towards any officers of the Crown.

" On my part, I have to aſſure your Honor, that when I had the command, and took Capt. Delaplace and Lieut. Felton, with the garriſon of Ticonderoga, I treated them with every mark of friendſhip and generoſity, the evidence of which is notorious even in Canada. I have only to add, that I expect an honorable and humane treatment as an officer of my rank and merit ſhould have, and ſubſcribe myſelf, your Honor's moſt obedient humble ſervant, ſee index, under Canada. ETHAN ALLEN."

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

A ſea Captain, arrived in one of the laſt veſſels from St. Pierre's, Martinico, ſays, that the French in that iſland ſpeak highly in favour of the colonies, and ſeveral principal perſons informed him, that they only waited for us to declare Independency, to attack the Engliſh iſlands, with their whole force, which is much greater than has ever yet been reported here. The letter from which the following extract was taken, was copied by the Captain himſelf, by permiſſion of his merchant in St. Pierre's, by whoſe ſpirit we may form a tolerable gueſs what cauſes the haſty miſſion of commiſſioners to treat with us, backed with the whole force of the nation to expedite the negociation, viz.—— This Commiſſion did not come

" *Paris, Dec.* 26. Our young king has aboliſhed the office of Farmers General in this kingdom, and has ſettled, that every province ſhall have its own aſſembly, compoſed of three eſtates, which will raiſe the taxes according to the ſum each province ſhall contribute.

" The clergy, who have never been taxed, are now paying an impoſition of the twentieth part of their revenue. The king has borrowed one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds to ſupply the charges of the crown, till ſuch time as matters are ſettled to his purpoſe.

" Louis the ſixteenth has annulled the revocation of the edict of Nantes, iſſued by Louis the fourteenth againſt the proteſtants. Theſe people have thereby obtained the free exerciſe of their religion, whence we hope that about five hundred thouſand manufacturers, which perſecution drove to Old England, will again return to their native country, eſpecially as they cannot find employment at preſent in that iſland.

" Monſ. De la Chatelois, impriſoned in the laſt reign for having repreſented the truth to Louis the fifteenth, has been reſtored to all his places and dignities by his preſent Majeſty, and compenſated by a penſion of eight thouſand pounds."

(3) ſee indexes, under men of war (1) ſee the Act, pa. 836

To be SOLD,

A Good farm in Fitchburg, containing about 110 acres, well wooded, with a proportion of tillage, paſturing, mowing, and a good orchard, with a dwelling-houſe and barn thereon; ſaid farm is well watered, and about a quarter of a mile from the meeting-houſe, very pleaſantly ſituated; ſaid farm is under good improvement.

Alſo another farm in Winchendon, containing about 100 acres of good land, ſuitable for plowing, paſturing and mowing, with a houſe and barn thereon; and about 20 acres under improvement, ſaid farm is well watered. For further particulars enquire of the widow DOROTHY KIMBALL, in Fitchburg.

Fitchburg, March 15, 1776.

FRESH DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Juſt opened, a compleat aſſortment of the freſheſt DRUGS and MEDICINES, and to be ſold by

JONATHAN WALDO,

at his apothecary's ſtore, at the LYON and MORTAR King-ſtreet, SALEM; among which are, the moſt approved patentee medicines, pocket caſes of ſurgeons inſtruments, lancets, &c.

N. B. The goodneſs of the above articles will prove a ſufficient recommendation to thoſe who pleaſe to purchaſe them. (t. f.

JUST IMPORTED from PHILADELPHIA, and to be SOLD

By WILLIAM VANS, of SALEM,

The following Engliſh GOODS, viz.

Broad cloths, ſerges, ſhalloons, tamies, grograms, cotton velvit, ſagathy, fine nankeens, black catgut, parinet, black and white womens ſilk gloves and mitts, knee garters, twiſt and mohair, black quality, ſilk ferrets, tapes, pins, darning needles, playing cards, mens and womens hoſe, black flower'd ruſſel for ſhoes, a fine aſſortment of ribbons, worſted mitts and gloves, one piece of fine twiſted beaver for ſurtouts, ſprigg'd and ſpotted gauzes, lawns, crooked combs, black ſilk cravats, black ſilk handkerchiefs, Iriſh linens.

ALSO,

Pepper, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, roſin, beſt velvit corks, new Philadelphia flour, nail rods, Philadelphia ſteel, chocolate and cocoa; alſo a few hogſheads of choice Grenada rum, choice French indigo, beſt Scotch ſnuff in pound bottles, whalebone, loaf ſugar, &c. &c. Alſo a few quarter-caſks of French brandy.

ALL perſons indebted to, or that have any demands upon, the eſtate of Lieut. SAMUEL STONE, jun. late of Rutland, innholder, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy ſettlement with DANIEL CLAP, and DOROTHY STONE, executor, and executrix, to the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid deceaſed.

THE 2d Salem Edition of the celebrated Pamphlet, intitled, COMMON SENSE, is juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL RUSSELL of that place. ſee pa. 910

IT is requeſted of the Conſtables for the ſeveral towns in the county of Suffolk, to whom the care of the Votes for a Regiſter of Deeds and a Treaſurer is committed, that they, with ſaid votes, attend a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, to be held at Braintree on the third Tueſday of April next, that the choice may be declared.

March 16, 1776. JOHN HILL, Juſt. Peace.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the 9th of April, at two o'clock, P. M.

A LARGE dwelling-houſe and barn, and about 20 acres of land, in ANDOVER, ſouth pariſh, within 40 rods of the meeting-houſe, on the great road from BOSTON to HAVERHILL. Said place is ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat, or a tradeſman of whatever occupation.

The Vendue to be held at the houſe on the premiſes.

NATHANIEL ABBOT.

N. B. The money not wanted if good ſurety be given, yet it will not be refuſed.

To be SOLD,

TWO farms, lying in Lynn, North-pariſh, one containing 100 acres, with half an houſe and barn; the other containing about 40 acres, with an houſe and barn, finely ſituated within a quarter of a mile of the meeting-houſe.

Any that have a mind to purchaſe the ſame, may enquire of JOHN BRIANT, or JOSEPH GOWING, of ſaid LYNN.

Lynn, March 20, 1776.

To be SOLD,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age, underſtands cooking, waſhing, and all other things neceſſary to be done in a family. Enquire of the printer.

STRAYED away from Joſeph Wright, of Concord, laſt October, a mare COLT, two paſt, dark brown, with a ſmall white ſpot on her forehead, and one on her noſe. Whoever hath taken up ſaid colt, and will give information, or publiſh it in the Cambridge paper, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by SAMUEL SOPER.

TAKEN up in Andover, a brown MARE, 13 hands high, about 10 years old, two white feet, and white noſe. Whoever has loſt ſuch an one, may have her again by applying to THOMAS OSGOOD, of Andover, and paying charges.

DESERTED from Capt. Thomas Grant's company, in Col. John Glover's regiment, Elijah Burnam, but ſigned John Burnam, belonging to Danvers, about 28 years old, pitted with the ſmall-pox; about five feet ſix inches high, ſomewhat ſlender. Whoever will take up ſaid Burnam and convey him to ſaid regiment, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and neceſſary charges paid. THOMAS GRANT, Captain.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of Capt. JOHN BRACKETT, late of Falmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accompts to widow MARY BRACKETT, adminiſtratrix to ſaid eſtate, in order for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment.

N. B. Said widow MARY BRACKETT will attend ſaid buſineſs on the firſt Tueſdays of the ſix next following months at her dwelling houſe in ſaid Falmouth.

Deſerted from my company, in Col. Preſcot's regiment, the following perſons, viz.---Zephaniah Lenord, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a blemiſh in his left eye; deſerted the latter end of December laſt ---- Peabody Stannard, deſerted at the ſame time, 5 feet 8 inches high, wore his own hair. ---Mark Row, (which is the name he inliſted by, but is known by that of John Tarr) about 5 feet 10 inches high.---Benjamin Barney, deſerted the 8th inſtant, about five feet 10 inches high, very much knock-knee'd, and has ſhort black hair.

Any perſon or perſons who will return either of ſaid deſerters to their regiment, ſhall receive five dollars reward for each of them, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

SAMUEL PATCH, Capt.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber, a boy of 15 years of age, named Daniel Wire, of a light complection; had on a gray coat and jacket, much wore; and had on a woolen ſhirt, a pair of ſheep-ſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, and is about 5 feet high. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and delivers him to his maſter, ſhall have one dollar reward, and all charges paid by me,

Amherſt, March 21, 1776. BENJAMIN HOPKINS.

Camp at Roxbury, March 25, 1776.

Deſerted from Capt. Scott's company, Col. Wyllys's regiment, about the 20th inſtant, Oyon M'gWork, of Pittsfield, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, about 30 years of age, 5 feet and 5 or 6 inches in height, much pox-broken. Whoever will take up ſaid deſerter and return him to Camp, or give information ſo that he may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive three dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

EZEKIEL SCOTT, Capt.

All perſons having demands on the eſtate of JOSEPH MAYO, late of Roxbury, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to carry their accounts to JOSEPH MAYO, of Warwick, adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate, or to Deacon DAVID WELD, of Roxbury, attorney to the executor of ſaid eſtate, for adjuſtment:--- And thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the adminiſtrator or to the ſaid attorney.

The FARM lately occupied by the deceaſed, to be let, containing between eighty and ninety acres of good paſturing, mowing and plow land, with orcharding and ſalt marſh. There are on ſaid farm one large houſe, exceeding pleaſantly ſituated, and one ſmall ditto, with a good barn and other out-houſes.----Said farm is about 6 miles and three quarters from Boſton town-houſe, on Dedham road, and about three quarters of a mile from the meeting-houſe.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

LOST, the 18th inſtant, between the ſubſcriber's quarters, at Mr. Inman's houſe, and Judge Trowbridge's in Cambridge, a greeniſh Morocco pocket-book, with ſeveral continental and provincial bills, amounting to between Eight & twelve dollars, with a number of notes and other papers. Whoever finds the ſame, & will return it to the ſubſcriber or printer, ſhall have ſix dollars or the whole ſum contained in ſaid book.

PAUL DUDLEY SARGENT.

To be ſold by public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. Whoart, the ſign of the Blue Anchor, in Cambridge, on Thurſday the 4th day of April next, ſundry houſehold furniture, belonging to the eſtate of Richard Foſter, Eſq; late of Charleſtown, deceaſed, conſiſting of feather beds and bedding, tables, looking-glaſſes, and a number of other articles, too many to be enumerated.----The ſale to begin at 9 o'clock before noon.

Run away from Iſrael Cook, jun. the 25th ult. an apprentice lad, named Joſeph Hubbert. Whoever will take up ſaid runaway, and return him to his maſter, ſhall have nine pence reward for their trouble. Malden, Feb. 8, 1776.

THESE may inform whom it may concern, that I Robert Hoſea, of Amherſt, in the county of Hillſborough, formerly of Plymouth in the county of Plymouth, mariner, do revoke, diſannul and make void all power or powers of attorney heretofore given by me, and do forbid any perſon or perſons whatſoever from any trade or traffick, or payment, or exchange, whatſoever, for or againſt me, with any perſon or perſons whatſoever, on my account, or riſque, or charge, or damage to me, as well in North-Carolina as in any other place.

Colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, PLIMOUTH, ſſ.

AT a Court erected to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea coaſt of America, and brought into the counties of *Plimouth, Barnſtable, Briſtol, Nantucket* or *Dukes-County*, to be held at *Plimouth*, in the ſaid county of *Plimouth*, on Monday the 15th day of *April*, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the juſtice of the capture of the following veſſels, viz. of a Sloop called the POLLY, burthen about ſeventy five tons, commanded by *Sibelline White*: Of a Schooner called the INDUSTRY, burthen about eighty-five tons, commanded by *Charles Coffin*: Of a ſmall fiſhing Schooner, burthen about fifteen tons, commanded by one *Dawſey*: Of a Ship called the HAPPY-RETURN, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons, commanded by *James Hall*: Of a Ship called the NORFOLK, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, commanded by *Jonathan Grendal*: Of a Sloop called the DOLPHIN, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Lot Norton*: Of a Brigantine called the ST. LAWRANCE, burthen about one hundred and ſixty-five tons, commanded by *James Coffin*: Of a Sloop called the SALLY, burthen about ſeventy-tons, commanded by *George Middletown*: Of a Sloop called the LIVELY-LOCUS, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by one *Wayman*: Of a Sloop called the BRITANNIA, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Joſeph Hall*: Of a Sloop called the BETSEY, burthen about one hundred and fifteen tons, commanded by *William Heath*: And of a Ship called the HARRIET, burthen about two hundred and forty tons, commanded by *Wemyſs Orrock*.----All which veſſels, ſaid to be improved in ſupplying the Fleet and Army employed againſt the UNITED COLONIES, and taken and brought into the counties of *Plimouth, Barnſtable* and *Briſtol* aforeſaid, together with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libelled in the Court aforeſaid; and trials will be had thereon, from day to day, until the whole are tried: And notice is hereby given, pursuant to the laws of the Colony aforeſaid, to all perſons claiming property in any of the aforeſaid veſſels or cargoes, or any ways concerned therein, that they may appear and ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid veſſels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, ſhould not be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING, *Judge of ſaid Court.*

Colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, for the County of Worceſter, which were to be holden at Worceſter, in the County aforeſaid, on the laſt *Tueſday* of *March*, are by a Reſolve of the Great and General Court of this Colony, ajourned to the ſecond *Tueſday* of *June* next, the time by law next appointed for holding ſaid Courts at Worceſter aforeſaid. PEREZ MORTON, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

March 16th, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Loſt between *Faneuil-Hall Market* in *Boſton*, and *Cambridge Meeting-Houſe*, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing a number of Continental and Maſſachuſetts Bills, the owners name and place of reſidence therein written. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it, ſhall have the above reward.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

A few hogſheads of very beſt Virginia Tobacco to be ſold by

Jacob Aſhton, at Salem.

Taken up in Wells, in the county of Hampſhire, about the beginning of Feb. laſt, a Letter, on which there was no ſuperſcription that could be read; the writing in ſeveral pale, ſo that the ſubſcriber's name cannot be read, but the firſt name begins with the letter B. In ſaid letter was incloſed 72s. lawful money, ſuppoſed to be ſent by ſome perſon belonging to the army, as the letter was dated in Cambridge, the laſt of Jan. 1776. If the perſon who has ſent ſuch a letter will apply to Oſgood Carleton, quarter-maſter of Col. Sergeant's regiment, now at Inman's houſe in Cambridge, and deſcribe the bills, he may have them by paying for this advertiſement.

To be SOLD,

A few hogſheads of choice Weſt-India Rum, and a quantity of Engliſh Loaf Sugar. Inquire of the Printer.

All perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of JONATHAN SERGEANT, or the eſtate of PHINEAS SERGEANT, late of Leiceſter, innholder, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to JONATHAN SERGEANT, jun. adminiſtrator to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, in order to a ſettlement: And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtates are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment. JONA. SARGENT, adminiſtrator.

Leiceſter, 6th March, 1776.

Ran away, laſt Saturday evening, a Negro woman, named Nell, about 24 years of age, of a large ſize; carried off with her four gowns, viz. one brown homeſpun, one homeſpun linen, one black and yellow ſtuff, and a red and white calico; alſo a light blue quilted coat, red cloak, blue ridinghood, four yards of yellow tammy, and a black bonnet. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid runaway, and bring her to her maſter, ſhall have all neceſſary charges paid by me the ſubſcriber.

Woburn, Mar. 4, 1776. TIMOTHY WINN.

To be ſold at private ſale, on or before the firſt of April next, all the houſehold furniture of ETHAN WEATHERBEE, innholder, conſiſting of chairs, tables, beds and bedding, pewter, &c. likewiſe a cow, a ſecond-hand chaiſe and harneſs compleat, two ſwine, one good horſe, either fit for chaiſe or ſaddle. Said Weatherbee's going off into the country is the reaſon of his diſpoſing of ſaid articles, which will be ſold cheap. Menotomy, Feb. 28, 1776.

All perſons any ways indebted to, or that have any demands on the eſtate of Deacon JOHN CUTTER, late of Cambridge, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to ſettle the ſame with JOHN CUTTER, adminiſtrator of ſaid eſtate.

Cambridge, March 21, 1776.

Taken up by Samuel Draper, of Newton, a cheſtnut-coloured mare, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white ſaddle ſpot on her near ſide, and two white ſpots on her near ſide below the ſaddle. If the proper owner will appear, & pay all neceſſary charges, he may have her again.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any demands on the eſtate of Francis Brown, late of Danvers, boat-builder, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accompts to Samuel Brown, of Newbury, adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate, in order for ſettlement. Attendance will be given at the houſe of the deceaſed, the firſt Tueſday and Wedneſday in each month.

Newbury, Feb. 14, 1776. SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.

ſee index, under Army of the United Colonies. ſee indexes, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies. ſee indexes, under Army British. (1) ſee pa. 735, 743. (2) ſee pa. 971.